

THE LIMIT REACHED

The \$3 Rate Closes With the End of March.

Doctor McCoy Gives Due and Sufficient Notice According to His Agreement.

There Will Be Positively No Extension or Continuance Beyond That Date.

In giving the \$3 rate Doctor McCoy reserved to himself the right to withdraw it to new patients at any time by giving due notice in the public prints. Doctor McCoy finds that the time has come to exercise that right, the number of patients now growing so large as to very soon exceed the possibility of personal care and attention. He therefore announces that it will be impossible to continue the rate after April 1, except to those patients already under regular treatment, who are, of course, entitled to it until cured. Until April 1 all patients applying for treatment or renewing treatment will be treated until cured at the rate of \$3 a month. There will be, however, no further extension of the rate, and it will not be given again in Doctor McCoy's practice. After April 1 Doctor McCoy will resume his usual fees.

CURING BRONCHIAL TROUBLE
Mrs. Harriet E. Grogan, 1211 S. St. No. 1, aged 54 years, "For five years I have suffered from bronchial trouble. Doctor McCoy's treatment has been a God-send to me. From almost the first treatment I began to improve."

DEAF SINCE INFANCY.
Miss Alice Lyles, 215 South Alfred place, Alexandria, aged 18 years, "I have been deaf since infancy. I can now hear as well as ever."

MINISTER'S HEARING RESTORED.
Rev. L. L. Smith, 606 Sixth St. No. 1, "I have been very deaf for eighteen months. I can now hear as well as ever."

DEAF SIX YEARS.
Alexander Derosier, 337 H. St. No. 1, "I have been deaf six years. I could not hear a word that was said in my ear. I hear again clearly."

A CHILD'S HEARING RESTORED.
Master Henry Oehman, 507 Stanton place, "His mother says: 'Henry's hearing has been completely restored. He had been very deaf for two years.'"

DEAF SINCE CHILDHOOD.
Miss Helen Townsend, 19 Grant place, "I had been deaf since childhood. My right ear was almost totally deaf. I can now hear distinctly."

DEAFNESS FROM MEASLES CURED.
John A. Stanton, 2325 E. Ave. No. 1, "My deafness was caused by measles when I was twelve years old. I was deaf in my right ear. My hearing has been perfectly restored."

HEARING RESTORED AT 72.
Samuel Allen, 504 Harrison St. No. 1, "I had been deaf from childhood. My right ear was absolutely deaf. I hear again clearly."

DEAF FOR FOUR YEARS.
J. W. Palmer, 1005 G. St. No. 1, "I had been deaf for four years. I hear again clearly."

COULDN'T HEAR THE PIANO.
Mrs. Thomas Moore, Brookland, "I was so deaf that when I played the piano I could not hear the notes. My hearing has been restored."

TOO DEAF TO ATTEND SCHOOL.
Haymond Jackson, Brightwood Ave. No. 1, "I was so deaf that I could not attend school. My hearing has been restored."

HAD TO SHOUT AT HIM.
George E. Ringgold, 1923 9th St. No. 1, "I had to shout at him to hear him. Now I hear everything distinctly."

HEARS AGAIN PERFECTLY.
Miss Louise Filer, 21 O. St. No. 1, "I had been deaf for a number of months. Now I hear as well as anybody."

A DOCTOR'S HEARING RESTORED.
Dr. C. P. McEnheimer, 402 Sixth St. No. 1, "I had been deaf for several years. My hearing is restored."

MASTER O'DELL WAS STONE DEAF.
Master Charles O'dell, 215 Ninth St. No. 1, "His mother says: 'He was stone deaf. He hears now perfectly.'"

CURING ECZEMA.
John D. Barker, 1310 Twelfth St. No. 1, "I had eczema for three years, covered my entire body except my face and hands. I am entirely cured."

CATARH OF THROAT AND STOMACH CURED.
A. D. Shuman, 901 Steuben St. No. 1, "I have been completely cured of catarrh of the throat and stomach."

STOMACH TROUBLE CURED.
A. L. Hickson, 104 Superior St. No. 1, "For two years I suffered terribly from stomach trouble. I am again in perfect health."

TERIBLE SKIN DISORDER CURED.
George B. Cannon, 119 Second St. No. 1, "For five years a terrible skin disease covered the whole of my body, and caused two of my eyes to drop off. I have been completely cured."

DOCTOR MCCOY'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.
Consultation Free.

McCoy System of Medicine, PERMANENT OFFICES, DR. MCCOY'S NATIONAL PRACTICE,

Dr. J. Gressap McCoy, Dr. J. M. Gowden, Consulting Physicians,

175 13th Street Northwest, Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m., daily; Sunday—10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DOWN ON FILIBUSTERING

Severe Measures to Be Taken to Enforce Neutrality Laws.

PLAN OF ACTION OUTLINED

Several Small Cruisers May Be Dispatched to Cuban Waters—All American Vessels Used to Aid the Insurgents Will Be Seized and Their Owners Prosecuted.

One of the Republican Factions Meet and Elect a City Committee—St. Patrick's Day Celebrated.

Alexandria, March 17.—As announced in the Morning Times, Capt. Harry McKnight, who claims to be a representative of the American Salvation Army, has established headquarters at Schuler's Hall, on Upper King street. He has decorated the building with the American colors and swung a large banner bearing the words "American Salvation Army." McKnight had a number of persons to attend his opening meeting last night, and the indications were very good for a prosperous series of meetings, had it not been for the appearance in this city today of Capt. Penrose and his wife, who charge McKnight with being an impostor. Capt. Penrose, who gave his address at 521 Tenth street, Southeast, Washington, called on the mayor and lodged a complaint against McKnight, claiming that he had been driven out of Washington on account of his misrepresentations, and had come to Alexandria to establish a headquarters in this city and use the name of the American Salvation Army, which is an incorporated body. McKnight was treated by a policeman this evening, and was taken before the mayor. He exhibited letters from the headquarters of the army in Philadelphia directing him to report for duty at Washington, and claimed that the whole trouble was caused by the fact that he had been driven out of Washington on account of his misrepresentations, and had come to Alexandria to establish a headquarters in this city and use the name of the American Salvation Army, which is an incorporated body. McKnight was treated by a policeman this evening, and was taken before the mayor. He exhibited letters from the headquarters of the army in Philadelphia directing him to report for duty at Washington, and claimed that the whole trouble was caused by the fact that he had been driven out of Washington on account of his misrepresentations, and had come to Alexandria to establish a headquarters in this city and use the name of the American Salvation Army, which is an incorporated body.

The meeting of a portion of the Cabinet yesterday was significant from the fact that there were present the Secretary of the Treasury, who has charge of the revenue marine service; the Secretary of the Navy, who is at the head of the naval forces; the Secretary of State, whose duties are in the diplomatic channel, and the Attorney General, who is the President's adviser on international law. It was an important meeting from the fact that the President's policy of neutrality in Cuban matters, as heretofore outlined in The Times, was further emphasized.

It is expected that within a few days Mr. McKnight will in some manner, possibly by proclamation, make known his views unmistakably, and it will be substantially a declaration against any interference whatever by this Government in the so-called Cuban war, and will assert the purpose of this Government to stop filibustering from American ports.

It was decided at the Cabinet meeting that orders shall be at once promulgated requiring every American commander who seeks a clearance from any American port to strictly observe the neutrality laws. In any case of refusal the vessel will not be permitted to leave port. It is further provided that several small cruisers may be dispatched to Cuban waters to seize every vessel suspected of filibustering, and in case one is caught in the act of serving the insurgents the result to the owner will be of a most serious character.

The question that formed the basis for the conference, related to the steamer Jacksonville, Fla. Her owner has made application to clear from Jacksonville with a cargo of munitions of war, and the conference today was held for the purpose of arriving at a decision as to the right of the United States to grant or reject the application. Law books were sent for by the Attorney General, and the statutes on the subject of filibustering read and commented on.

The conference was in continuation of the discussion concerning the boundaries and the general subject of enforcing the navigation and neutrality laws, which occupied the Cabinet Tuesday. After that meeting it was arranged that the four Cabinet officers named, whose departments deal directly with the enforcement of international country, should meet the President yesterday.

The House will meet today, but it is probable that the tariff bill will not be reported. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee held a conference in the committee room, from 2 to 4 p. m. yesterday, at which the procedure toward the passage of the bill was discussed as well as changes toward perfecting the measure according to the Republican idea of what such a bill should be. It was agreed that a report should be made tomorrow.

The only matter of importance agreed upon was in transferring all assets and bitumen to the dutiable list. The crude form of both is now on the free list. The rate was fixed at \$1.50 a ton on asphalt not dried, and not advanced in any way. A duty of \$3 a ton was placed on the material in its more advanced stages. The purpose of placing a duty on asphalt, it is said, was principally to raise more revenue, but there was the further reason that all the importations are controlled by one company which the committee understand is receiving a large profit from the sale of the commodity.

The Treasury tables show that the imports of asphaltum and bitumen since 1884 have run from a value of \$87,651 in 1885, the smallest, to \$388,361 in 1892, the largest amount in any year. In 1896 the import was valued at \$329,350. The amount collected on this would be comparatively quite small.

The Democratic members of the committee also held session, beginning about 4 p. m. They discussed the action which they ought to take regarding the tariff bill, but Mr. Bailey said, last night, that they came to no conclusion which they cared to make public.

The Democratic view of the Dingley bill seems to be very nearly expressed by the statement of Hon. William L. Wilson, who prepared the present bill, as published in The Times yesterday. It is a class measure intended to foster certain favored industries at the expense of the rest of the country. It is intended to raise nearly \$150,000,000 more of revenue than the McKinley bill brought in, and will be correspondingly more burdensome than that bill proved to be. Its duties are levied with a view of protection rather than for revenue, and in many cases will prove prohibitory.

This will enlarge the profits of the industries, thus protected. Without gathering any revenue for the Government, not even the Republican claim that the foreigner pays to the Government the tax collected under a duty, can be made in this case; for the trade is wholly domestic.

The fact that the foreign market for American manufactures has grown under the present law, is pointed out; also the falling off in current importations is cited as proof that the Democratic tariff has not brought in foreign goods to replace domestic manufactures, and so deprive American workmen of the opportunity for employment.

The character of particular schedules, it is argued, is not of so much importance as the general nature of the duties—a high protective tax for the benefit of particular sections and industries, at the cost of the great mass of the citizenship, with out more than very insignificant advantage to return.

While this is a general opinion among Democratic members, none have yet had time to make a careful study of the bill so as to enter into particulars in the discussion of it.

Members have had their bills only a short time, and most of them are waiting for the comparative statement showing the changes from the present law. This will be furnished, it is expected, with the bill.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA

Dispute in the Ranks of the Salvation Army.

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FOR NURSING BABIES

GAIL BORDEN

EAGLE BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

UNEQUALED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.



(Copyright, 1897, by Hugh H. Lusk.)

PART I.
We had been cruising for four months in the waters of the eastern archipelago, and for nearly a week we had been among the Ladrone, a group of islands with perhaps as good a reputation as any even in that part of the world. The group is a considerable one. We had already visited two trading stations belonging to the owners of the brig, and one evening we found ourselves drifting rather than sailing between two romantic-looking islands whose peaks, rising sharp and sudden, separated by deep and narrow valleys, choked with dense masses of tropical vegetation, sufficiently proclaimed their volcanic origin.

Tom Madison and I were seated idly on the bulwark, our eyes wandering idly, we had just finished a good supper from the purple tints of the shore, past which we were drifting, to the still more wonderful colors of the sea and sky, now bathed in the light of the almost level sun. I had been asking Tom, who was an old hand in these waters, having acted as supercargo for the owners for years, how this particular group of islands had gained so bad a reputation as to be named "The Robbers," hereabouts, where all natives seemed to be thieves.

"Thieves," said Tom. "Well, I don't know that for any matter they deserve it either better or worse than their neighbors. It's only a question of opportunity. I take it, with any of them, as it does with a good many other people who do it, that they have been the victims of a slight misunderstanding. By the by, the whole thing took place close by here, if I'm not mistaken."

"Tell us the yarn, Tom," I said. "It's the very time and place for a good, tough old yarn such as nobody could tell much better than these old Spanish navigators."

"Well, it's not much of a yarn after all. It was somewhere about 1578 that it happened, I believe. One of these so-called treasure ships put in close by here

Great branching corals spread their boughs of crimson and blue, of green and white—a rich ocean shrubbery of form and color more splendid than any garden of earth. Beneath the branches the silver sands glittered and sparkled with a thousand shells, and fish of dazzling gold and deepest tinted blue, swam in and out and nibbled the tender shoots of the coral that seemed to move softly with the movement of the tide.

As suddenly as I gazed in breathless admiration a shadow seemed to rise in the very midst of Neptune's flower garden. Was it a rocky islet, was it encircled with corals that grew out of it at every angle, while long-haired medusae spread their tendrils to each motion of the water, yet as I looked I somehow seemed to take a shape that was familiar, though strange—the shape of a vessel! I started up.

"The galleon, Tom!" I exclaimed, "the sunken treasure ship!"

"Nonsense, man, you've got a strong imagination," said Tom, "that's what's the matter with you."

I pointed downwards over the side. "Look!" I said.

Tom leaned over the bulwark and looked down. I glanced upwards at the sails; they hung motionless against the masts. I looked around—there was not a ripple on the water, we were isolated. Tom started for a minute or two into the glassy depths without speaking, then he looked up.

"Well," he said, "it's queer, certainly, and I'm not sure but you may be right. But if you are, it's one of the strangest coincidences I ever came across. I've been here a dozen times, and I never heard of anybody that had seen it."

"Get them to anchor, Tom," I said, breathlessly.

"Why, don't you see what a chance it is? It's a treasure ship."

Tom looked at me for a moment, doubtfully. "Well," he said, "it's as good a place as any, I suppose, and we can talk it over afterward."

He went aft and spoke to the skipper, who glanced round him and nodded, and in less than five minutes more the rattle of the chain announced that we had dropped anchor within a very few yards of the spot where I had seen the strange shadow of what looked like a Spanish ship of 300 years ago.

"The Galleon, Tom," I asked, "what night Tom and I discussed the treasure ship. At first he was disposed to laugh at my idea of examining her, but gradually, I think, my enthusiasm affected him a little. After all, it was a small matter to make the trial. We had several suit of diving dresses on board, and as we were to be here for a couple of days there was no real difficulty about the matter. I was wild to make the experiment in person, and as Tom's principal objection was to the risk of being laughed at by the captain and crew, we hit upon the idea of making it appear to be only my personal curiosity to explore the wonders of the coral beds we had seen from the deck. If what I had seen proved to be the remains of the galleon, we should run no further risk of ridicule, and if it was only a rock, as Tom, to my great annoyance, still persisted in saying no harm would have been done. So we settled it at last, and I went to bed to dream of Spanish treasures lying buried among the branching corals of Hilo Bay.

Tom, no doubt, dreamed of them, too, for I found him in the morning much more interested in the search than he had appeared the night before. When I came on deck I found him busying himself with the diving apparatus and more than half inclined to make the experiment himself. We agreed at last, however, to stand by our last night's arrangement, as I had had enough practice in diving to be able at any rate to ascertain whether the object we had seen was anything that really called for further investigation.

At breakfast we broached the subject to the captain and mate, and I was surprised to find that the former at any rate received the proposal with unhesitant assent.

"The fact is," he said at last, "I don't

half like these diving experiments, in these waters, anyhow, for ye never know what'll happen. So far as I've seen there's a way of turning out badly. You'd hardly believe how many seem to get lost at the game. You take my advice, sir, and see all ye can from the deck, then ye'll know where ye are, which ye don't even when ye get hitched up amongst these tumbling corals below."

The skipper, if not an educated man, had years of experience, and I couldn't help feeling that we should have been wise to listen to his advice, but then, of course, he knew nothing of the real object Tom and I had in view; that was surely worth running some small risk for. As it was, both Tom and I argued the matter with him for some time, until at last he gave way, as he had no very definite reason to urge against our making the trial. Even then, however, he didn't like it, for he said at the very last: "Oh, well, sir, if ye must try it I suppose ye must. Take your own way, only I hope Mr. Madison will bear me out with the owners that it wasn't by none of my advice ye went, in case any harm comes of it."

After breakfast we set to work to prepare for the expedition. By that time, however, the brig was surrounded by canoes, and the decks invaded by as many natives as could persuade the guard of seamen, on any pretext, to allow them on board. The time was clearly an opportunity for our purpose, and we reluctantly postponed it for a few hours. I paced the deck in a fever of impatience all the morning, wholly unable in my excitement to find the amusement which I ordinarily did in the manners and customs of our visitors, and only excited to get rid of them that I might begin my adventure in peace. After a 12 o'clock dinner a boat's crew was ordered out to take the skipper ashore to the nearest village, and he was quickly followed by all but one or two of the canoes. Now was the opportunity for which we had been waiting so impatiently, and in a very few minutes all was ready and I stood at the gangway, arrayed in the unsightly diving suit and ready to make the descent.

"Here," said Tom, as he cast a final and critical glance over my equipment, "you had better take this with you. It may be a shade troublesome, but I fancy you'll find it none too easy to get about through the coral when you're once among it." He handed me a small but sharp and serviceable-looking tomahawk.

As he spoke, "Besides," he added, in a lower tone, "it sounds, by the way, queer, but I don't know what it is, but I'll take you all your time to get aboard, I fancy, and you'll be glad of it."

"All right," I said, as I grasped the handle rather clumsily in my heavily-gloved hand, "now I think I'm about ready for a start."

The sailors, who, having nothing else to do, had taken a lively interest in our proceedings, had let down a rope ladder over the side, which hung some feet into the water and swayed gently in the tide. I scrambled over the bulwark and began to descend slowly, hampered as I was by the stiff leather dress and the weights attached to my legs to insure my speedy descent feet foremost. I had reached the water, and even descended as far as the ladder went under water, when I looked up once more over my shoulder, making the plunge. Tom's face, looking over the bulwark, was just above me, and he called out: "Good luck! Mind you pull the cord three times running if anything goes wrong, or you want us to haul you up."

I waved the tomahawk by way of farewell, drew my feet clear of the ladder, and let go. I had experienced the sensation before, but not often enough to render it familiar, and I confess it was with a strange feeling of novelty and sense of misadventure that I found myself sinking through the soft transparent water, till suddenly my feet felt the ground once more and I stood amongst the coral beds at the bottom of Hilo Bay.

(To be continued.)

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Delegates to the National Congress at Cleveland Selected.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting at the Conference of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 30.

The principal business of the meeting was the election of delegates to represent the society at the national congress to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 30.

The following members were appointed: President, Edward M. Gallaudet; vice president, Dr. J. W. Bayne; Dr. Benjamin, Mr. F. B. Smith, Gen. Vincent, W. B. Tanner, and W. V. Cox. The alternates selected were Dr. Christy, Capt. Stiver, Gen. Breckenridge, C. F. Beale, and William Blount.

A resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, which provided for the cooperation of the society with the Sons of the Revolution in offering a gold medal for the best composition written by a child attending the public schools of the District of Columbia on a subject connected with the American Revolution. Dr. J. W. Bayne was appointed a committee to confer with the principal business of the meeting was the election of delegates to represent the society at the national congress to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 30.

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